

## SED

To SEDUCE. *v. a.* [*seduce*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

His meet

That noble minds keep ever with their likes;  
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd? *Shakef. Jul. Cæs.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,  
Although I did admit it as a motive, *Shakef. H. V.*

The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakef. H. V.*

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts *Shakef. R. III.*

To base dejection. *Shakef. R. III.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*

I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any finifter thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have seduc'd. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be who could seduce *Milton.*

Angels.

Nor let false friends seduce thy mind to fame, *Dryden.*

By arrogating Johnson's hostile name;  
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,  
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise.

SEDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [*from seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art

or means used in order to seduce.

To seduce them, and win them early to the love of virtue

and true labour, ere any flattering seducement or vain principle

seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of edu-

cation should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,

The nymph's seducements, and the magic bow'r. *Pope.*

SEDUCER. *n. s.* [*from seduce*.] One who draws aside from the

right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a seducer flourish'd, and a

poor maid is undone. *Shakef. Lear.*

There is a teaching by restraining seducers, and to removing

the hindrances of knowledge. *Saunders.*

The soft seducer, with enticing looks,

The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

Will melt before that soft seducer, love. *Dryden.*

SEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [*from seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of

being drawn aside.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of

these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducible spirits. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

We owe much of our error to the power which our af-

fections have over our too easily seducible understandings. *Glavin.*

SEDUCTION. *n. s.* [*from seduce*.] The act

of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whoever mens faith, patience, or perseverance were,

any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the seduction of Balaam,

were sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities,

wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a

strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary seduc-

tion of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Whereby is evident the easy seduction of men, neither in-

quiring into the verity of the substance, nor reforming upon

repugnance of circumstances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and

innocency itself did not secure him from this way of seduc-

tion. *Glavin. Script.*

Helen ascribes her seduction to Venus, and mentions nothing

of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but

that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is

morally speaking, out of reach of seduction. *Clarissa.*

SEDULITY. *n. s.* [*from sedulus*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; labo-

riousness; industry; application; intenceness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great sedulity and earnestness,

that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital pur-

pose. *Hosker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to

religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable

industry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS. *adj.* [*from sedulus*, Latin.] Assiduous; industri-

ous; diligent; painful.

Not sedulous by nature to indite

Wars, hitherto the only argument *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Heroick deem'd.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the

affection of the heart, and a sedulous application of the proper

means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *LeStrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,

Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, distent

With milk; thy early food; the sedulous bee

Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often

procured by great industry and application, wherein those who

engage in the pursuits of malice are much more sedulous than

such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

## SEE

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [*from sedulous*.] Assiduously; industri-

ously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetic, and all other parts of

facred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by

them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience

Are most improv'd; then sedulously think

To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule;

Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*from sedulous*.] Assiduity; assidu-

ousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *n. s.* [*from sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the

diocels of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,

Whole see is by a civil peace maintain'd,

Whole beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,

Whole learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,

Whole white investments figure innocence;

The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;

Wherefore do you so ill transmute yourself

Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shakef. H. IV.*

It is a safe opinion for their seas, empires, and kingdoms;

For themselves, if they be wise. *Leam.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great

calamity that should endanger the holy see. *Adison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three of four

sees were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [*from*, Saxon;

*seen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,

Might I but live to see thee in my touch,

I'd say I had eyes again. *Shakef. King Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismay'd at

the seeing of it. *Id. xxi. 3.*

I speak that which I have seen with my father, and ye do

that which I have seen with you. *Id. viii. 38.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be

By gods, and heroes, *Id.* and gods and heroes see. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that

had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine

than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if

the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking,

wine is naught. *Locke.*

I see her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean flesh'd, such as I never saw

for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*

Such command we had,

To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy. *Milton.*

Give them first one simple idea, and see that they perfectly

comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we see used by the greatest poet of Angl-

us's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Adison.*

3. To discover; to discern.

Who is so gross

As cannot see this palpable device?

Yet who so bold but says he sees it not?

When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakef. Lear.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an

improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men, and con-

versing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for

contradicting him. *Adison's Freeholder.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception

of things distant.

Who maketh the seeing or the blind? have not I the Lord?

Ex. iv. 11.

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and

owls could not see in the night. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Could you see into my secret soul,

There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many gacious persons will find us out, will look under our

mask, and see through all our fine pretensions, and discern the

absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when

we do the contrary. *Tilghson.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen

from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To enquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakef.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, see'st thou; for the fall

Of any point in't shall be death. *Shakef. Lear.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me see now;

To get his place. *Shakef. Othello.*

SEE.

## SEE

SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see*.]

Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands, *Halifax.*

By his own view adjusting his commands.

See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,

Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. s.* [*from*, Saxon; *seed*, Danish; *saad*, Dutch.]

1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from

which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the seeds of time,

And say which grain will grow and which will not,

Speak then to me. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some seed and grains

last better than others. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

That every plant has its seed is an evident sign of divine

providence. *Adon.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-

land tribe, come up without two seed leaves; which to me

is an argument that they came all of seed, there being no reason

else why they should produce two seed leaves different from the

subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;

The vine arises from her mother's juice:

When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,

They to their seed their images convey. *Prior.*

In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for

seed corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The seed of whatever perfect virtue groweth from us, is

a right opinion touching things divine. *Hosker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praife of great ads he commends as a seed,

Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him King Lear in happy peace long reign'd;

But had no issue male him to succeed,

That three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd

In all that seem'd fit for kingly seed, *Lairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch

The main of all your states, your blood, your seed. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put

his seed into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal feed they were not held,

Which other mortals so excel'd;

And beauty too in such excess, *Waller.*

As your's, Zelinda! claims no less.

To SEED. *v. n.* [*from* the noun.] To grow to perfect matu-

riety so as to seed the feed.

Whatever I plant, like corn on barren earth,

By an equivocal birth, *Swift.*

Seeds and runs up to poetry.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for

seed, which they let stand to seed the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEEDCAKE. *n. s.* [*from seed and cake*.] A sweet cake interspersed

with warm aromatick feeds.

Remember, wife,

The seedcake, the pasties, and fermenty pot. *Tusser.*

SEEDLE. *n. s.* A vessel in which the sower carries his

SEEDLE. } seed. *Anjworth.*

SEEDPEARL. *n. s.* [*from seed and pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of seedpearl in some acid menstruum, if a

good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be

carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEEDPLOT. *n. s.* [*from seed and plot*.] The ground on which plants

are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an uni-

versal form in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is

the matter and seed; let; there are the seeds of all argument and